

Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY
SEPTEMBER 2, 1933



Mrs. Robert Fletcher Hudson

Under the leadership of Mrs. Hudson, of Richmond, chairman of the Virginia Branch of the National Woman's Party, an intensive campaign is being waged in that State for jury service for women. Besides being an active worker for Equal Rights, Mrs. Hudson is deeply interested in welfare, church and educational movements in her own community and is prominently identified with leading civic organizations in Richmond and Virginia. For a number of years she has been a supervisor of art and teacher of Americanization in the Richmond public schools.

Equal Rights



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Annual Dues	\$10.00
Associate Members	\$1.00
Subscribing Members	\$3.00
Founders	\$100.00
Life Members	\$1,000.00
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OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 1]
[House Joint Resolution Number 1]

Introduced in the Senate March 10, 1933,
by SENATOR JOHN G. TOWNSEND, Delaware.

Introduced in the House March 9, 1933,
by REPRESENTATIVE LOUIS LUDLOW, Indiana.

A Good Time to Make Converts

LABOR DAY is at hand. The September holiday reminds us that the out-door season is drawing to a close and with it opportunities for making contacts that are not possible at other seasons.

In many States county fairs are the rule in the weeks preceding the harvest moon. These gatherings are attended by both county and city people in large numbers and are much frequented by politicians.

An excellent plan for spreading sentiment for Equal Rights and winning new members for the Party is to open a booth at a county fair. This can be done at little or no expense. All one needs is a few decorations in the form of purple, white and gold banners and a supply of literature which should include EQUAL RIGHTS. Speeches at intervals during the day will attract visitors to the booth, facilitating the recruiting of new members and of subscribers for EQUAL RIGHTS.

We suggest that our members round up their summer work by initiating and taking part in National Woman's Party activities at county fairs.

"Cold Are Thy Baths"

ONE learns from *Time and Tide*, a British weekly, that the Baths of Caracalla in Rome have been scraped and cleaned.

The incident brings to mind a story told by Plutarch in his "Lives" about the Numidian king, Jugurtha. Jugurtha was subdued by Marius who condemned his captive to imprisonment and slow starvation in the subterranean baths of Rome. The Numidian, in descending to his frigid prison, is reported to have cried, "O Hercules, how cold thy bath is!"

The quotation came to mind as one read the letter of Dr. Samuel Harden Church of the Carnegie Tech which was reprinted from the *New York Times* in last week's EQUAL RIGHTS. How coldly men often decide what woman's place ought to be in the home and society. Dr. Church asserts that women are pushing men out of the whole range of white-collar jobs, that in consequence young men who would marry and become fathers are prevented from doing so, and he therefore urges that future replacements be filled on a basis of 75 per cent. of men and 25 per cent. of women.

As a matter of fact, as the *Times* pointed out in an editorial the next day, women in 1930 had only 22 per cent. of all the jobs. And it is not at all unlikely, considering the extraordinary efforts that are being made to oust married women, that the percentage of women in white collar positions today is even less than 22 per cent. But be the figures what they may, the tone and spirit of the letter is harsh and unjust in the extreme.

Dr. Church is greatly concerned about the young men who "would marry and become the fathers of American families." We share his solicitude but, convinced as we are that women are also human and entitled to all human prerogatives, we are equally concerned about the young women who want to marry and become mothers of American families. They have an equal right and not an arbitrary 25 or 22 per cent. right to be considered.

In opposition to Dr. Church, we urge that to keep educated women out of jobs—and it takes education to fill a white collar job—will be a preventive of desirable marriages. The salary of one college graduate, especially in the engineering field, is today hardly sufficient, in the eyes of most young people accustomed to standards obtaining in families that send their sons and daughters to college, to maintain a suitable home. But if two such salaries are available, the educated young man and woman, the type that Dr. Church himself must agree would produce the best children, are much more likely to marry and at a time of life when the marriage is most certain of success.

In the lower strata of society child-bearing goes on at a much more rapid rate than in the upper classes. If Dr. Church will make the proper inquiries, he will discover that in many cases desirable marriages are being postponed because the threat of losing her job hangs over the head of the young woman and the man's salary is not sufficient to support them both. Any effort to keep educated women out of jobs will merely aggravate that condition. Indeed, it is not at all improbable that if further obstacles are placed in the way of the marriage of those best endowed to carry on the race, there may result in time a state of society in which institutions of higher learning like the Carnegie Tech will cease to exist.

We are reminded of Madame Curie. Considering the phenomenal work of the discoverer of radium, would Dr. Church continue to insist that educated women be robbed of their opportunities in order to create more berths for men?

Equal Pay and the N. R. A. Codes

By Anita Pollitzer

THE economic gains which women have been making, little by little, in these past years, have recently been seriously threatened by the adoption of at least a dozen temporary codes and modifications of the President's re-employment agreement which establish lower minimum wages for women than for men.

The Administration's approval of unequal wage scales for men and women in the temporary codes aroused protests from women all over the country, to which General Johnson responded in a statement which appeared in a box in the *Washington Star* of August 16th under the heading, "Johnson Advocates Equal Pay If Women Perform Men's Work." The statement reads in full:

"General Hugh S. Johnson, N. R. A. Administrator, has his own solution for the problems raised by frequently encountered differences in the wages of man and woman workers.

"Where women do men's work they should get equal pay" is the principle he has laid down for the N. R. A. He has recommended this whenever the question has been put before them."

It is not clear to us what General Johnson means by "men's work." We had thought of these as codes for workers—men and women.

The Bedding Code, which has not yet had public hearings, discriminates against women in its present form. This code sets a minimum of 33 cents per hour "for all women and for boys between the ages of 16 and 21" in the South, and 38 cents per hour for men; a minimum of 35

cents per hour for women and boys in the North, as against 40 cents for men. After setting forth these differences, the Bedding Code states:

WOMEN'S WAGES

(The following appeared as an editorial in *The Washington Daily News* of August 1):

"If, under the New Deal, women are allowed to do the same work as men for less pay, women are going to get a lot of jobs that men otherwise would get.

"Yet men workers—or men seeking work—have not been heard to protest the proposed N. R. A. codes which contain this wage discrimination. And more and more such codes have been presented to the Recovery Administration in the past few days.

"In some instances the differential is explained on the ground that the work done by women in the particular industry is different from that of the men in that industry. In such cases the character of the work should be clearly defined; wages paid should be on this basis and not on the worker's sex.

"Otherwise there will be a general lowering of wage standards through increased employment of women. And much of the new purchasing power at which N. R. A. is aimed, will be lost."

"The above minimum wages shall not in any way be considered as a discrimination by reason of sex and where in any case women do substantially the same work or perform substantially the same duties as men they shall receive the same rate of wage as men receive for doing such work or performing such duties."

We were told when lobbying the deputies that there was no conflict in this, since in the Bedding Industry, for in-

stance, women did the lighter work—ticking, and men, the heavier work—stuffing! We got varying responses to our suggestion that minimum wages be based on ticking and on stuffing rather than on sex.

Certain of the deputies whom we visited at N. R. A. Headquarters to explain the economic reasons for eliminating all distinctions in the codes between men and women, told us that a "formula" had been found. If they meant the above "formula," it is not a satisfactory solution of the problem. A wage for persons based on the nature of the work they perform should be established in the codes.

Unjust as it is for private employers to pay men and women employees different wages for the same work, it is unthinkable for the Administration to sanction wage differences in the codes. Fortunately, most of the public hearings are still to be held, and women are making clear that the Government cannot expect support for the codes unless the Government treats women equally with men under the codes.

It will be a serious attack on the economic position of women if whole industries in our own country rate the work of women as of less value than the same work when performed by men. We trust indeed that General Johnson's "Where women do men's work they should get equal pay" means that the kind of work performed and not the sex of the worker will be the sole factor in determining wages. Any other solution will bring grave injustice to thousands of workers.

Government Workers' Council Meets

A BRIEF business meeting was held by the Government Workers' Council Thursday evening, August 17, in the garden at Alva Belmont House, preceding the illustrated lecture by Maud Younger on the suffrage campaign. Edwina Avery, chairman, presiding, reviewed some of the activities of the Executive Committee of the Council since the previous meeting.

In order to correct an erroneous impression given out by the Civil Service Commission, the following telegram was sent, July 24, to Secretary Daniel C. Roper, chairman of the Special Industrial Recovery Board:

"Knowing that the matter of re-employment is to be considered this morning, we desire to call to your attention an erroneous ruling made by the Civil Service Commission with reference to the re-employment of married persons dismissed from the Government under the provisions of Section 213 of the Legislative Appropriation Act of 1932.

"The Commission stated in the Washington papers of July 20 that the intent of Congress was that married persons should not be re-employed. However, the wording of the Act as passed by Congress is that in cases of employment in the classified Civil Service, preference shall be given to others than those persons whose husbands or wives are employed in the Government service, not prohibiting re-employment but only giving preference to others. Also the limitation applies only to the classified Civil Service and not to positions filled outside the Civil Service.

"In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the names of married persons dismissed from the service should be placed on the lists for re-employment in the classified Civil Service and that they should have the same chance as any other person for employment in any of the new services which by Act of Congress are not under Civil Service."

The following reply, dated August 12, was received from Assistant Secretary E. Willard Jensen of the Board:

"At the seventh regular meeting of the Special Industrial Recovery Board held in the conference room of the Department of Commerce on July 31, Secretary Roper, as Chairman, called the Board's attention to your telegram of July 24.

"In order that the points which you brought out in your telegram about the re-employment of married persons who were dismissed from the Government service due to the economy program might receive the necessary attention, the telegram itself was embodied in the minutes of that meeting.

"I felt sure that you would be pleased to learn of the above action."

On August 1, Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings made public his decision that the portion of Section 213 which requires that in appointments to the classified Civil Service preference shall be given to persons other than married persons whose spouses are in the service, has no application to appointments under the new Federal emergency agencies for the reasons that appointments in these agen-

cies may be made without regard to Civil Service laws or the Classification Act. The National Industrial Recovery Board immediately took action formally approving the Attorney-General's view, and Secretary Roper said appointments in the Recovery Administration would be made thereafter without regard to the marital status. Secretary H. L. Ickes also announced that he would comply with the Attorney General's ruling.

However, it was learned later that personnel officers of two of the emergency administrations have expressed the view

that, regardless of the Attorney General's opinion, no applicant with a husband or wife employed by the Government would be considered for a job, these two being the Public Works Administration and the Farm Credit Administration. A public statement of this fact was made by the Council through the press, and if necessary a protest will be made to President Roosevelt.

The Chairman again stressed the need for a more active campaign to obtain the cooperation of women in all the States in continued work towards the repeal of

Section 213, since it is evident that as long as this law is on the statute books it will be applied by Department heads.

A letter was sent to the president of the National Federation of Government Employees, urging that they take formal action at their Kansas City convention on September 4 on the subject of the discrimination against married persons. It has since been noted that one of the matters which it is proposed to consider at this meeting is a resolution seeking to abolish discrimination on the ground of marital status.

Eternal Vigilance Needed

ETERNAL vigilance is the price of all liberty—and especially for the economic liberty of women under the N.R.A. codes.

When the codes for governing the retail trades were first drafted, the discriminations against women in the wage scales were so outrageous, and brought such a storm of criticism on the heads of the codifiers, that retail trade executives voluntarily re-drafted them and proposed minimum wage scales for employees without regard to sex.

What then was the astonishment of women, when near the end of the official hearings on the retail code, they heard the official representative of the American Federation of Labor propose an alteration in the code which would set up anew a mandatory difference between the minimum wages of men and women in certain States.

E. J. Tracy of the Federation, acting on behalf of the Retail Clerks' Union, made the following proposal:

"There is just one other suggestion I will call to your attention, and that is this. Within the past year several of our States have enacted minimum wage legislation for women and children. It is expected that this recent legislation will cure the defects of previous legislation on this subject.

"After the decision in the Adkins case in the District of Columbia, minimum wage legislation affecting women and children was almost nullified. More recent legislation has taken effect in a number of States this year—New York, Connecticut, Ohio, Utah, Washington and California. It is expected that this legislation will be constitutional.

"We feel that a provision should be included in this code which will make it mandatory for employers to comply with the wage provisions established under such state laws where they are higher than those now fixed in this permanent code."

Realizing that such a mandate to pay woman a higher minimum wage than men in any State would at once operate in

these states to deprive women of jobs and turn them over to men who were available at the lower N. R. A. minimum rate, the Woman's Party at once filed a protest through Helena Hill Weed.

Mrs. Weed's statement to Administrator Whiteside, at the official hearing on the proposed Retail Trade Code was as follows:

Mr. Administrator:

On behalf of the National Woman's Party and the other organizations of women which they are authorized to represent—a list of which has already been filed before the N. R. A. at other hearings—and reminding you of the fact that many other women's organizations for whom I am not authorized to speak officially have expressed the same request—I again urge that no discriminations against working women on the ground of sex be authorized or permitted in any of the codes approved by the N. R. A.

General Johnson has already committed himself on the question of equal pay for equal work but his decision seems in danger of being overridden if proposed exceptions to the minimum wage provisions are allowed.

We know that the Adkins case, decided in the Supreme Court about two years ago, declared that the principle of a minimum wage for women was unconstitutional. This decision stated plainly that in view of their present equal political status with men, adult women could no longer be regarded as wards of the state, and that such a restriction on their right of contract was unconstitutional.

Since that time several states have passed minimum wage laws for women only, but none of them have as yet been put to the test of constitutionality. Women by the hundreds of thousands are opposing such laws as a denial of their right to contract freely for their own labor.

The National Recovery Act set up no discriminations against women, and women ask that no codes approved under that act establish such discriminations.

Women contend that it is just as great a discrimination against women to declare that in certain states women must be paid a higher mini-

mum wage than men as it would be to permit a lower legal rate of pay for women than men.

The fact that several states have recently passed such discriminatory law *cannot be used as a just reason* for substituting those state laws for the N. R. A. laws. It is conceded that even federal laws—such as the anti-trust laws—are superseded by this N. R. A. emergency legislation so it is hardly reasonable to claim that new state laws whose principles have already been declared unconstitutional in a Supreme Court decision must supersede the equitable provisions of the N. R. A. Act itself.

Mr. Administrator, women have felt this depression in a double way. They have not only had to contend against the depression itself—and they have been just as game as men in taking it on the chin—but they have, from its very beginning, had to fight against a universal effort to deny them, as women, their right to work at all.

And in the measures set up to give re-employment, no consideration whatever has been given to providing means for the re-employment of women in the various state and federal agencies.

More than two million women, accustomed to support themselves and to maintain dependents, are today out of work. They demand a fair share in the re-employment possibilities under the new codes for industry and trade. They know that, *if the wage scales established under these codes are lower for women than for men, they will not only fail to receive economic justice but that they will become cheap labor* and thus deprive men of a chance of fair competition for the jobs to be given.

On the other hand, *if employers are compelled, under the law, to pay women a higher wage rate than men, it will mean that men will receive the jobs in preference to women.*

Women today are trained to work in the industries and professions. They seek opportunity not as a matter of philanthropy, but as a matter of *human right*.

The present Chief Justice of the United States, in an epic decision, once stated the case perfectly for women when he said, "The right of every individual to earn his living in

any legal way which he sees fit is the basic human right, for upon the free exercise of that right depend all other rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Today it is a matter of life itself that woman should have an equal right, with every other human being, to earn her living.

However else women have been apart on industrial legislation, they have been a unit on this question of equal pay for equal work. Men, not women, have proposed all discriminatory legislation, both for the advantage of women and the disadvantage.

Women are asking that in all the codes, both industrial and mercantile, wage scales be set up based on the nature of the work to be performed, and that the established wage be paid to whoever does the work, regardless of whether that worker wears pants or petticoats.

We ask no advantages because we

are women nor will we accept, if we can prevent it, any discriminations against us because we are women.

We respectfully urge that, in drawing up the codes, the hours be humane, the wages be fair living wages and then, that men and women be accorded equality of opportunity in earning their own living under those codes.

As there is no sex discrimination in the cost of living, we insist that there be no such discrimination for either sex in earning their living.

Equality and justice are what we seek."

When the Code Committee of the Retail Trades met, after the hearing, to work out the final code, the mandatory provision offered by the American Federation of Labor was not included. The Woman's Party however, is advised that

the danger still remains that the Federation will endeavor to have this discriminatory legislation inserted.

At the early hearings on codes even the strongest proponents of special industrial legislation for women asked that no discriminatory legislation be enacted provided a decent living wage was established as a minimum, and that night work after midnight was prohibited. These requirements have been met in the general code. All organized groups of women have asked that this principle of equal pay for equal work govern in all the codes. General Johnson has just indicated that it would be his guiding principle.

It remained for the American Federation of Labor, acting in the interest of men employees against the interest of women, to attempt to re-insert discriminations against women in the codes.

The Thirteenth Anniversary Party

THE thirteenth anniversary of the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment was celebrated Thursday evening, August 17, in the garden of the National Woman's Party Headquarters in Washington. Maud Younger, who was Congressional Chairman through a large part of the woman suffrage campaign and is Congressional Chairman now, told the story of the fight to an audience of some three hundred people. Miss Younger's dramatic and interesting recital of the suffrage story was illustrated by more than two hundred lantern slides.

Beginning with scenes from the active campaign in Washington for national woman suffrage, launched under Alice Paul's leadership in December, 1912, the pictures showed the parade held the day before President Wilson's first inauguration in 1913 which focused nation-wide attention on the national suffrage issue. Immediately after came deputations to the President, who told the first group that he had never given the question of the federal amendment any thought, and deputations to leaders of the House and Senate.

There were pictures of a conference at Marble House, Newport, the home of Mrs. Belmont, where the policy was adopted which was most largely responsible for the winning of suffrage—holding the party in power responsible. There were pictures taken in the political campaigns of 1914 and 1916 of the convention of voting women held in San Francisco in 1915, and the auto tour of the suffrage envoys across the continent, with petitions reaching 500,000 signatures which were brought to Washington by the opening day of Congress; and pictures of the suffrage special of 1916 which went through the 11 suffrage States, rallying voting women back of the federal suffrage

amendment. Meanwhile, throughout the country, deputations and meetings were constantly being held.

Impressive indeed were the slides of the great service which the Woman's Party held at the Capitol, in memory of Inez Milholland, and of the deputation bringing resolutions to President Wilson.

January 10, 1917, is an important date in the suffrage campaign, for on that day the first picket line stood before the White House gates, "To concert public opinion." Of the fight through the winter of 1917 when the pickets stood before the White House in all weather, on bricks and planks to keep their feet from freezing, in slickers when it rained, the slides presented a striking and impressive story. The first arrests began in June of that year, when six of the pickets were sent to jail for three days. Sentences, for as many as sixty days in the Occoquan workhouse, under frightful conditions, and with bad food, followed all through the year. When Congress adjourned in October, Alice Paul, who had been in charge of the whole campaign, went out on the picket line, was arrested, and kept incommunicado. The picketing increased in protest. Rowdiness, destruction of the banners, and ill treatment of the picketers marked the fight all through this year, with a growing sentiment in favor of the pickets—and of woman suffrage. Ninety-seven women had served prison sentences up to this time. In November, all were suddenly released, and suffrage was brought to a vote. On January 9, 1918, President Wilson declared himself in favor of Federal Suffrage, and the Amendment passed the House of Representatives on January 10, 1918, exactly a year after the first picket line stood before the White House.

The scenes that followed showed the

watchfires in front of the White House, again mobs and arrests of women, the "prison special" which toured the country, and the winning of the last necessary vote with which the Amendment passed the Senate in May of 1919. The concluding scenes were of the various ratification campaigns in the States, deputations to the candidates, etc.

Miss Younger gave a graphic account of the story these scenes illustrated. The slides themselves were part of a collection of 700 which the Woman's Party has loaned the Library of Congress for the last ten years, but which are now in a vault at the Woman's Party Headquarters.

Miss Younger's speech was followed by a talk by Anita Pollitzer, vice-chairman of the Woman's Party, who spoke on the present aspects of the Equal Rights movement and the immediate things to be done. Miss Pollitzer reviewed some of the gains made, and spoke especially of the urgent present-day need for economic equality of men and women. She told how, by legislation and by various adverse rulings and regulations, women are being discriminated against economically in all parts of the country today, and of the importance of doing everything possible to make the Administration realize that equal pay for equal work should be established in all codes. Miss Pollitzer emphasized that the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment was the only certain guarantee against injustice. She then made an appeal for membership and several new members joined.

This successful and inspiring meeting was held under the auspices of the District of Columbia Branch. The committee in charge of arrangements included Mrs. Edwin Lublin, Mrs. Andrew Stewart, Rebekah Greathouse, Mrs. Appleton

Clark, Florence Heath and Leila Taylor. After the meeting, refreshments were sold for the benefit of the congressional work. Mrs. Stewart, as hostess, was assisted by Fanny Bunand-Sevastos, Irene Garretson,

Marion Stewart and Elizabeth Payne.

The splendid attendance was due to the great interest many of the District members had in seeing the Suffrage scenes again, and to the fact that members of

the Government Workers' Council co-operated by having their regular monthly meeting scheduled for the same evening, at an earlier hour, so that their members could attend.

News from the Field

A Great Step Forward

IN a letter, dated July 25, to Anita Pollitzer, concerning the discriminations made against women in the textile trades, Ann Burlak, organizer of her Union, gives the following succinct description of the Salem, Massachusetts, strike and its results:

"On May 8th, 1800 cotton textile workers (65 per cent of whom are women) in the Pequot Mill struck against a stretch-out system which would have eliminated 350 employees. The Company proposed that these 350 employees should be the married women. This would have placed women who had put in 10 and 15 years in the mill, out on the streets. The entire mill struck and, with the help of the National Textile Worker's Union, won all demands after a 10 weeks' struggle. The United Textile Workers' Union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, had recommended that the workers accept the Company's proposal, and when the workers struck, this organization declared the strike illegal. Now the Pequot workers have formed their own union, and for the first time actually elected women to their executive Board and a woman as Treasurer of the Local. This is a great step forward."

Virginia Forges Ahead

IN SPITE of the heat and the vacation exodus, the Virginia Branch of the National Woman's Party has been holding regular meetings every month, and in addition two "called meetings." All have taken place at the home of the State chairman, Mrs. Robert F. Hudson, 1603 Grove avenue, Richmond.

The Virginia Branch this summer has been concentrating on candidates for political office. Political aspirants are being sounded out on their attitude on the entire Equal Rights program, particularly as to their stand in regard to Virginia women serving on juries. It is reported that out of thirty candidates who were recently approached, twenty-six declared themselves in favor.

On the committee which interviewed the candidates, in addition to Mrs. Hudson, the State chairman, were Julia Johnston, Millian B. Somerville and Mrs. Charles Murray.

In order to impress upon the members of the Branch the fact that they were in the midst of a political campaign and that it was necessary that candidates should be interviewed before election and

promises obtained from them that they would support the Party program, pictures of all who were running for office and samples of their campaign literature were displayed at a recent meeting. Mrs. Hudson, the president, impressed upon the members that whether or not a candidate was in favor of equality for men and women should be the criterion by which he should be judged and that the National Woman's Party was strictly non-partisan, and had no interest in the political or religious faith of an aspirant. At the close of the regular meeting, refreshments were served while the members listened to campaign speeches that came over the radio.

The membership of the Branch is growing, two new members having been reported at the last meeting.

Defends Married Women Workers

THOSE who object to a husband and wife both being on the public payroll should first turn their attention to public officials who draw big salaries in addition to enjoying large private incomes.

This is the opinion of Una R. Winter, editor of *The Bulletin*, official organ of the Business Women's Legislative Council of California. Here are Mrs. Winter's comments:

Again the subject of dismissing all married women from public office (without any reference to the needs of these married women) is agitating various communities over the State.

City Manager J. H. Bonner of Long Beach, in a public statement, says "dual salaries must go where married couples are in city employ." If "his" wife or "her" husband is employed, either by the city or privately, one or the other must be dismissed. How about the private income and the fat salary so many men in public office enjoy?

Why should a husband and wife be penalized for desiring a competence that is somewhat in line with the large salaries that city executives enjoy? Who is to say just what constitutes a living income? Why should married persons be forced into the unemployed class when they are giving good and efficient service?

Mrs. Winter's views are supported by Ed Ainsworth, a columnist in the *Los Angeles Times*, who writes as follows:

Business and Professional Women's Club members are out for scalps again. They assert that certain officials and would-be officials are making an unwarranted effort to take away the jobs of all married women,

regardless of their needs. Mrs. Una R. Winter of Upland is the editor of the women's publication in which the latest accusations are made. This question, like that of tax reduction and salaries for teachers and public officials, is one that ought not to be settled by prejudice or hasty action. In a period of readjustment the wiser heads in each community ought to see that no particular group or class—including married women—is unduly harried or discriminated against.

An Interesting Letter By Susan B. Anthony

ALICE PARK of Palo Alto, California, sends us a letter written in 1898 by Susan B. Anthony. It speaks for itself as does the letter from Mrs. Parks in which the Anthony letter was enclosed:

August 17, 1933.

My dear Equal Rights:

Can you tell easily from your files if you received a copy of the Anthony letter I am enclosing—in January, 1928?

I had the original with me in Havana at that time and Doris Stevens asked me to send a copy to you thinking you would like to print a letter that had never before been used. I mailed a copy to you with this statement.

Just a few days ago it occurred to me (because of the new disorders in Cuba)—that the letter was never allowed through the mails. My letter on politics—to Federated Press, Chicago—was intercepted—even the carbon copies! But it was so long after January before I saw my *Equal Rights*—that I didn't connect it with suppression and I supposed you decided against using any of the Anthony letter—and I put the original away. Now I am wondering if it reached you.

I am sending another carbon now—because I still think the last sentences are quotable—in one of our conventions anyway. Though I am of the opinion—ever since the suffragettes in England waked us up—that *making* news turns the trick of publicity. The suffragists had never made that discovery.

I rejoice all the time in the frequency with which the National Woman's Party gets into the Associated Press, etc.

Yours for making news,

Alice Park.

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1898.

My dear Mrs. Colby:

Will you continue to serve as a member of the Resolutions Committee of National Council (of Women) for the meeting in Washington, D. C., last of February or first of March?

And will you do your prettiest to do honor to the N. A. W. S. A. If so—please say “yes” at once—also if you cannot, say me a “nay” as promptly.

Will you serve as “Spiritual Undertaker”—for our 1899 Convention at Grand Rapids, Michigan, the last of April—and write the memorial resolutions—let me know—yea or nay—at once! No one can do this work as well as you—the only point is will you do it?

Enclosed is report of my goings

about in the west—I hope all is well with you and yours—all is ditto with me and mine—except that we—Sister Mary and I—have not the time, nor the power to do the half of the things that wait for us—As for myself—I lack my “double”—all the time—who or where she is—is my one agony—I wish I had you near me—to stir up to write the word with the true ring for the secular papers—that are begging me to write for them—I must have some one of my pen-artist Lieu-

tenants by me—to ply her powers—if the half is done that ought to be—I believe more and more, every day, that our Suffrage cause needs to picture its demands in the daily papers—where the unconverted can see them—rather than in special papers where only the already converted see them—But where are the pen-artists who can and will devote themselves to this work—is the question.

Lovingly yours,

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Press Comment

Equal Rights At County Fairs

Mildred Kahler
Geare in *The Baltimore American*,
August 13, 1933.

THE Maryland Branch, National Woman's Party, is planning to open booths at fairs in all parts of the State in order to interest the rural

women in the Equal Rights movement.

At each fair there will be an attractive booth displaying the party colors—purple, green and gold—as decorations. Many pieces of literature, including copies of EQUAL RIGHTS, the official organ of the National Woman's Party, will be distributed. Members of the party at the booths will be dressed in white, with purple and gold sashes, and wear white, purple and gold turbans.

Mrs. May Walsh Payne is chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements. She will be assisted by Miss Emilie A. Doetsch, attorney; Miss Florence Kennard, Mrs. Dora G. Ogle, Mrs. Robert H. Walker, Mrs. Theodore Weems Forbes and Miss Ida I. Kloze, attorney and president of the Business and Professional Women's Council.

Baltimore women, as well as the rural women, will be approached at Timonium Fair the week of September 4. Miss Kloze and various members of the Business and Professional Women's Council will act as hostesses on different days.

Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, president of the State Branch, in telling of the work to be done at the fairs, said:

“Not only will we spread the gospel of Equal Rights to women at the fairs, but we will pay particular attention to interesting officials in public office in our program.

“For many years the fairs have been looked upon as the mecca of politicians and all sorts of campaigning has been done at annual county festivals. In all parts of the country women had booths distributing suffrage literature before the Suffrage Amendment was passed. So we feel that fairs are the very best places for us to point out the value of Equal Rights.

“Everyone has an abundance of time at a fair to listen to what someone has to tell them, so we will have plenty of

women in all parts of the State to talk on Equal Rights.”

A report on the work done at the Maryland fairs will be given at the biennial convention of the national organization in Wilmington, Delaware, on November 4 and 5 at the Du Pont Hotel, which will be the headquarters for the convention.

Besides the work of the fairs, vigorous home town campaigns are being waged during the present recess of Congress to win the support of Senators and Representatives for the Equal Rights Amendment in every State in the Union by the national organization. Mrs. Dora G. Ogle and Miss Dorothy Ogle are in charge of the work in Maryland.

Oppose Ban On Night Work

The Evening Journal,
Jamestown, New York,
July 27, 1933.

Hospitality House went on record as opposing the International Labor Office Convention prohibiting night work for women which was adopted at the International Labor Conference in Washington in 1919.

Ever since the convention was passed, there has been divergence of opinion as to whether it referred to industrial women exclusively or applied to women of the executive group. An advisory opinion rendered by The Hague Court during the past year has held that it applies to executive women as well.

Discussion at the outset ranged about whether the directors should record their opposition merely to that clause in the convention which appeared to refer to executive women, or whether they should oppose the convention as a whole. Dame Rachel Crowdy of England led the group which advocated outright opposition. Dr. Marianne Beth of Austria, first vice-president of the Federation, suggested that the board go on record as opposed to international prohibition of night work for women, leaving various countries to determine their own policies, but her sug-

CHAUTAUQUA —
The board of directors of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women at its meeting Wednesday afternoon at the

gestion was eventually withdrawn. Dr. Marie Munk of Germany was recorded as “not voting” when the final decision was reached, having wished to defer action until there was a larger representation of countries than were present at this meeting.

In opposing the convention, Dame Rachel stated that its enforcement would unquestionably work great hardship on women. She said that an employer of labor in England had told her that he was about to inaugurate three eight-hour shifts in industries under his control, and that were the convention enforced, he would be obliged to discontinue employing women. Similar reports, she said, had also come to her from Geneva.

The board of directors also went on record as standing for the principle of Equal Rights as to nationality of married women and is prepared to wage its constituent organizations to work in their own countries to secure such equality.

Nationality and Married Women

The Christian Science Monitor,
August 16, 1933.

EFFORTS to insure equality for married women in the new international provisions which are expected to govern nationality and citizenship entered a new phase with action of the International Council of Women in Stockholm.

Previously the effort of various groups of women has been to avert, by protest, the probability that the national convention, which first took shape at The Hague in 1930, would actually become effective. Their contention that the effect of that agreement is to make women entirely dependent upon their husbands in the matter of nationality has apparently failed of recognition. Now the attack is to be shifted and the effort directed toward securing revision of the convention which, under its own provisions, becomes permissible in 1936.

The Stockholm meeting recommended that women everywhere press forward to obtain legislation in their own countries “to give married women the same right to choose their nationality as the men have, and thus to prepare the way for an

international agreement based on this equality principle."

Since the convention was first drafted, women have never ceased to point out that, although it offered material help to married women who find themselves subjected either to a complete deprivation of national status or forced into the possession of two nationalities at the same time, it yet failed to give the married woman the same free choice in regard to nationality as it gave the man. To the modern woman, establishment of sex equality appears so fundamental an issue that she prefers to sacrifice the mone-

tary redress of grievances in order to grasp the ultimate ideal.

At the last meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations a resolution was carried advising governments to ratify the convention without delay. Owing, in large measure, to the presence in Geneva of an extremely persistent and representative body of women, the resolution was tempered by suggestions to governments that, while drawing up the legislation which would give effect to the convention, regard might profitably be paid to the wishes of women.

Thus affairs lie, in the immediate fu-

ture, with the women, with the amount of influence they can wield within their governments upon the type of legislation actually drafted, and with the amount of persuasion they can exert upon the general public.

If the convention becomes law through ratification by ten countries, three years yet remain in which to change the situation. *The women have justice behind the ultimate goal they seek*, and what they succeed in doing in the various countries will have far-reaching effect in giving expression to the ideal of equality between the sexes in international law.

Does the World Move?

FROM reading in Giles' "Civilization of China" that the Chinese Encyclopedia, compiled in the reign of the Emperor K'ang Hsi (1662-1723) contained the lives of over 24,000 eminent women, I turned to the New York Times Book Review of July 9, 1933, and came upon the following incredible paragraphs:

"There is no doubt that the emancipation of women and the mental attitudes which it has developed have helped in the creation of feminine leaders whose capacity for public service or for professional endeavor is better than that of many men. But the question remains, at what cost to themselves and to the race as a whole has this fitness been obtained?"

"The cardinal sin of feminist doctrine, in the minds of most modern psychologists, is that it overlooks completely the natural polarity which is at the root of the differences between man and woman. The feminists have been intent upon making women able to do everything that a man can do, without reckoning the psychological and psychic cost to women of their effort. There is a cost, they argue, because there are fundamental differences between the mental and emotional functioning of men and women. The feminine mentality is naturally bound up with feeling, whereas that of man rests more directly upon reason. Women's mental processes cling to what is concrete; men's venture much more readily into the abstract. If anybody doubts the truth of that distinction, let him search his memory for the name of one woman who has achieved fame in the field of metaphysics. The point is not that woman's brain is inferior to man's; merely that it works in a different way.

"Now, the psychologist who holds this view will tell you that when women take upon themselves the functions normally assigned to men they set up in themselves a conflict between their conscious and subconscious selves which makes for anything but inner harmony and happiness. And he would be a rash philosopher who would maintain that the American woman of today is a happier person than her grandmother was at the same age, or her great-grandmother, in spite of the fact that the earlier woman had frequently a hard lot. There is something of an answer in the serene old faces that look out from the daguerrotypes of those who sur-

By Carol A. Rehfish
Member California Branch National
Woman's Party

vived the rigors of plentiful child-bearing and the endless tasks of the household.

"Nor is it simply in the effort to be as men that women, from the point of view of the anti-feminist, have sold their birth-

YOUR OPPORTUNITY

November 4 and 5 should be red-letter days in the annals of the National Woman's Party. These are the dates that have been chosen for the National Biennial in Wilmington, Delaware. It is intended to make this biennial a record-breaking event in numbers as well as in aims and accomplishments. Feminists from all parts of the world will be there with courageous and inspiring messages, and efforts will be set in motion to hasten the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, and other equality-seeking legislation. The DuPont Biltmore Hotel will be headquarters, and Florence Bayard Hilles, Chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party, whose home is near Wilmington, is already at work on the programs for the various sessions. Since the convention days are Saturday and Sunday, week-end railroad rates will be available. Every member of the Party should do her utmost to attend.

right for a mess of pottage. They are destroying themselves and endangering the race, he believes, by their acceptance of the ideal of self-realization, which is, of course, closely linked with their entrance into hitherto masculine fields."

This remarkable disquisition gave birth in my concrete and unmetaphysical mind to two sproutings of mock-abstract speculation, with consequent intense "psychic" pain and symptoms of imminent nervous breakdown. I was moved to speculate first upon whether any 17th century Chinaman could possibly have perpetrated anything like this. Would a Chinese scholar at the time of K'ang Hsi have asserted that a woman could do "man's" work, whatever that may be, only by making such heroic efforts and setting up such terrifying subjective conflicts as to result in the destruction of herself and, in time, of the race.

Heil Hitler! Obviously the male au-

thors of such theories furnish in themselves an unanswerable demonstration of the predominance of reason and the absence of emotion in the male mind. As a demonstration of the Reign of Pure Logic, what could be better than the assumption apparently made in the quoted article that the serene old faces (feminine) of the ancient regime were serene because the brains behind them had not been poisoned by feminist teaching. Has the gentleman detected no other differences between great-grandmother's time and our own which might account for the harassed look in the eyes of the present population whether male or female. How about the daguerrotype of great-grandpapa?

The second line of speculation upon which I embarked was indeed a melancholy one. For how many millenia, I wondered, must *Equal Rights* continue to labor the self-evident. Must our unhappy editor go over the same ground week after week throughout the million, million years that life may (according to estimate) endure on this planet?

Dare we hope that at some time after the first million years there may arise a woman metaphysician (since metaphysicians though, at best, rare birds, are apparently the supreme proof of male differentiation) who will not, like Hypatia, be torn into particularly small fragments by the disapproving gentleman of her generation.

ROOMS FOR VISITORS IN WASHINGTON

Headquarters of the National Woman's Party announces that several spacious, sunny rooms in Alva Belmont House at 144 B Street N. E., just a block from the Capitol, are available for the use of members of the National Woman's Party temporarily in Washington.

Rooms, \$2.00

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